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CAUTION.

The Journal desires to warn all its agents and individual patrons in Indiana against paying money to a scoundrel going about under various aliases representing himself as a traveling man for this paper. He is a fraud, and would be arrested if we could catch up with him. He has swindled a number of persons out of small amounts on subscription account, and has tried to beat his way at several hotels in the smaller towns. The only traveling agent the Journal employs in this state is Mr. W. S. King, who is always prepared to identify himself with letters from the publishers of the paper, and who, of course, is always provided with plenty of funds for his traveling expenses. We repeat the caution: Pay no money to unknown persons who claim to represent the Journal, as we will not be responsible for such transactions.

The powerful influence of the Sentinel is pretty well demonstrated by the Democracy's response to its imperative demand for the defeat of Sim Coy.

It has been the opinion of many persons that the attendance at the world's fair has been seriously retarded by high railroad rates and the opening of the gates on Sunday. As both of these causes have now been removed the fair ought to take a new start.

The Czar of Russia and the Anointed One at Buzzard's Bay are the only two rulers that their subjects cannot approach—the former holding them off because he is afraid they will murder him, and the latter being left to himself because his subjects fear he will set his dog on them.

Now that some of the anti-pension newspapers in the East have learned that the two persons who have entered the magazines as pension reformers against the Grand Army are place-holders in the Tammany regime in New York city, they are not so rampant as they were weeks ago.

While Mr. John F. White may not be a great man, he is a reputable citizen, a representative of the labor element, and a decent man. His rejection by the Ninth-ward Democracy in favor of the notorious and malodorous Coy is an object lesson which thinking men may study with good effect.

The attention of organized labor in Indianapolis is respectfully directed to the vote at the Ninth-ward Democratic primary on Saturday: White, labor Democrat, 117; Sim Coy, Democratic boss and Mayor Sullivan's chief advocate, 503. Every influence at Sullivan's command was exerted to bring about this result.

A RUMOR comes from Kansas City that ex-Governor St. John, the leading proprietor of the Prohibition party, threatens to break into the Weaver, or Populist, party, which would indicate that the Democratic national committee is not paying monthly installments to keep the St. John feature of the Prohibition party alive.

According to statements of Controller Woolen, Councilman Rassmann was the leading factor in the conspiracy which defeated his funding plan, and, more than any other man, is responsible for the defaulted bonds and the continued payment of 7.5 per cent, instead of 4 per cent. He is Mayor Sullivan's candidate for re-election in the Eighth ward. He is an excellent man to defeat.

The presence of a small army of "workers" recruited from the different departments of the city government, over which Mayor Sullivan has control, hustling for the nomination of Sim Coy at the Ninth-ward primary, is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that the little Mayor is hand in hand with the little boss. Coy is no more deserving of defeat than is his willing tool, the Mayor. They are fit representatives of the party.

The sudden discovery of a great shortage in the forage crop of Europe has developed a demand for American hay which is likely to put a large amount of money in the pockets of American farmers. Our hay crop is always largely in excess of current demands, and the amount carried over from year to year is very large. Last year's crop amounted to nearly fifty million tons, and it is probable that from one-fourth to one-third of this is still unmarketed, while the new crop will soon begin to come in. From present indications the price of hay during the next few months will be the highest ever known.

The New York World calls the attention of the Democratic majority in the House to the example afforded by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and calls upon that majority to

profit by it. Mr. Gladstone is pursuing the policy adopted by the Republican House in 1891. That majority gave the opposition ample time for the legitimate discussion of any important measure, and then the House was brought to a vote, regardless of the frantic protests of a filibustering minority. That is just what Mr. Gladstone is doing. So far as financial legislation is concerned, the Democrats will require the assistance of the Republicans to stop the filibustering of the free-coinage Democrats.

AN IDEAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Sentinel of yesterday contained three paragraphs denouncing the nomination of Mayor Sullivan's friend, Simeon Coy, by the Democrats of the Ninth ward. The following is a sample of the paragraphs:

The decent people of the Ninth ward ought now to unite and defeat the notorious Sim Coy at the polls. The ward cannot afford the disgrace of being represented in the City Council by such a character as Coy.

Simeon Coy received 503 of 620 votes cast in the primaries. No candidate had so large a plurality in any ward, and but one so large a vote. He is, therefore, the first choice of the controlling element of the Democratic party in the Ninth ward, and the disgrace connected with the nomination, which, according to the Sentinel, is of the superlative degree, must fall upon the controlling element of the Ninth ward Democracy. More than that, Coy is the candidate of the supporters of Mayor Sullivan. The representatives of every branch of the Sullivan government were at work early and late for Coy. The courthouse ring had its Coy contingent at work. The defeated candidate, who has, at least, been an honest and well-meaning member of the Council, openly declares that he was slaughtered by the Sullivan administration that Coy might again be a member of the Council. It was clearly a matter of mutual co-operation between the Mayor and Coy. The latter carried the ward for the Mayor, and the Mayor could not refuse to send the paid employees of the city to help Coy in return. Perhaps the Sentinel cannot see this, but everybody else can. As a matter of fact, Coy's nomination was a logical sequence. He is the undisputed Democratic leader in the ward. He has organized it, and he is the ideal of the controlling element of the party therein. He has done as much by his peculiar methods to make the Democratic party what it is in Indianapolis as has any one man. He certainly has sacrificed as much. A score of Sentinels could not have done as much to insure the re-nomination of Mayor Sullivan as did Simeon Coy. Nor is it true that he is not trusted and appreciated by the party leaders in this county. As chairman of the Democratic county committee, the Hon. John R. Wilson entrusted him with a very important part in last fall's campaign. It may be that he was selected because he is unscrupulous and resourceful, but he was selected and was the adjunct of both Taggart and Wilson. This being the case, it is laughable for the Sentinel to hold up its hands in holy horror and cry out "unlucky" because Coy has been nominated by a vote of more than four to one in his ward.

Certainly, the nomination of such a man from anything but an Indianapolis Democratic point of view is simply infamous. From the machine Democratic standpoint it is in harmony with the party methods, and as a Democratic nomination it is an ideal one. In the Council he can do no more injury to the city than has Rassmann the past year in connection with the conspiracy to defeat the controller's funding scheme, sacrificing the city's interests to do the bidding of the Frenzels. And yet, the Sentinel will urge Democrats to vote for Rassmann. The trouble is that the Sentinel has undertaken to down the Hon. Simeon Coy, and, having ignominiously failed, loses its temper when it discovers that Coy is a much more potent factor in the Sullivan clique than is the Sentinel. Instead of losing its temper and parting with its discretion, the Sentinel should see that for the strongly Democratic Ninth ward, or for any other ward strongly Democratic, Simeon Coy is an ideal candidate.

MR. FARWELL'S PLAN.

Ex-Senator Farwell, of Illinois, following the example of ex-Senator Henderson, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, making some suggestions in regard to the financial situation. Mr. Farwell does not go into the history of silver legislation, nor enter into any discussion of the subject, but confines himself to a few suggestions, which, coming from a practical banker of long experience, are at least worthy of consideration.

His first suggestion is that the entire national debt, including bonds, greenbacks, silver certificates and treasury notes, be funded into bonds running one hundred years and bearing 2 per cent. interest, said bonds to be used by the national banks as a basis for their issues. The effect of this would be to simplify our currency by doing away with all existing forms of paper money, except national bank notes, the issue of which would be greatly increased.

Second, he recommends the repeal of the subtreasury act. On this point he says:

The government, by continuing to use the subtreasury, discredits and shows no confidence in the national banks which it has created, and which it supervises, and its example is followed by timid people in withdrawing their money from national and other banks and placing it in safety deposit vaults, thereby adding to the intensity of the present panic.

give stability to the system. The subtreasury system costs probably \$300,000 a year.

Third, on the subject of silver, Mr. Farwell suggests that the ratio be changed so as to bring the value of the metals to a parity with each other, then allow free coinage, and provide that silver shall be a legal tender as long as the parity continues, and when it ceases, silver to be a legal tender for only a limited amount. The objection to this suggestion is that it settles nothing and leaves the question of the future parity of the metals a football for politics or speculation.

The main objection to Mr. Farwell's plan is that it presupposes friendly treatment for the national bank system, and there is no probability of the Democratic party giving that. Although a successful financier, it can hardly be said that his letter throws much light on the situation.

UNDER the pretext of giving his reasons for leaving the Episcopal Church and uniting with the Roman Catholic, the Rev. Henry A. Adams, of Buffalo, publishes a letter full of scurrilous abuse of the former church. The tone, temper and language of the letter stamp the writer as a shallow, insincere man who strives to cover up his lack of earnest and honest convictions by violent and intemperate language. An honest man may be brought by reflection and sense of duty to change his religious belief and church associations, but if he was honest before the change he will take the final step with some degree of sadness and with no disposition to cover with vituperation and abuse the church where he has long found a religious home. It is only a small man, a man of sour and vindictive nature, who feels called upon to prove the sincerity of new convictions by hurling false and scurrilous charges against his late associates. Not so was it with the great author of "Lead, Kindly Light," perhaps the most distinguished convert from the Episcopal Church to Rome. This great and pious man followed the lead of his convictions, and when at last, after years of study and prayer, they led him to renounce the church in which he was educated and in whose service he had passed many of the best years of his life, he did not leave shooting back Partisan arrows pointed with malice and falsehood. Cardinal Newman was too big and broad a man and too sincere and devout a Christian to find it necessary to prove the genuineness of his conversion to Romanism by vilifying the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Adams has not hurt the Episcopal Church. He has simply proved that his conversion is no gain to Romanism.

THE annual report of the department for the insane in the Pennsylvania Hospital does not sustain the common theory that the nervous pressure of American business habits is an increasing cause of insanity. Statistics do not show any disproportionate increase of brain disease in the well-to-do class of the community; but, on the contrary, there are indications of a decrease, or, rather, a control of such ailments in their earlier stages. This is due to the better understanding of such diseases and the disposition of the persons affected to put themselves under treatment when the nervous maladies first develop. The increase in mental disease, this report says, is almost entirely from the wage-earning class, whose members struggle for the subsistence of their families, who have no cessation from toil, and who, when overtaken by the results of disregarded sanitary laws are unable to obtain advice, rest or change. This showing will tend to check a tendency to moralize in a sentimental way over the danger threatening the mental health of business men and will turn sympathy in another direction. The lesson of the report is that men who have time and means to take proper care of themselves are as likely to remain free from mental as from physical diseases, and that those who are unable to observe the laws of health may go insane, as, under other sanitary conditions, they would have typhoid fever. It is not a new lesson, but is one that needs repetition.

FOR years the Patent Office in Washington has had a contract with a firm in that city for the publication of copies of all drawings submitted by those applying for patents. The work has been well done and of great service to those in the patent business. A short time ago the "business administration" gave notice that the contract would not be renewed, and, as no notice of a contract with other parties has been announced, the publication of such drawings has practically ceased. It is understood, however, that a contract has been made with a newly-organized lithographic company for the publication. Thus it seems that Secretary Hoke Smith's department is interfering with patents as well as pensions.

THE Boston Journal presents a pension case which illustrates the blundering of the malignants who have been called to purge the pension rolls by Hoke Smith. Joseph King enlisted early in the war, and at the capture of Roanoke Island, early in 1862, was stunned by the explosion of a shell. He recovered, and in 1864 received a wound which was thought at first to be fatal. Now he is totally blind and nearly deaf, and one leg is nearly useless. The other day his daughter led him to the pension office to draw his pension. There they were surprised to learn that his name had been dropped from the rolls. He did not apply for a pension until 1881, and then did so upon the suggestion of ex-Major Green, of Boston, who was his surgeon in the army. He was able to maintain himself because Dr. Green made him janitor of the Massachusetts Historical Building. At that time he began to grow blind and deaf, and Dr. Green had him examined by two specialists of the eye and ear, both of whom decided that his disabilities were the result of the injury received by the bursting shell, making their appearance with the weakness of age. His application was made, and the best medical testimony in Boston, with the affidavit of well-known army comrades, accompanied it. The case came before Commissioner Black, Mr. Cleveland's appointee, and he was allowed \$72 per month for full disability and some back pension at the usual rates. For five

years this pension has been the only income of the disabled man and his invalid wife. And this man, with an unblemished record, crippled, nearly deaf, and entirely blind, was adjudged by the Hoke Smith special examiners upon "records in the office," as being no longer entitled to a pension. Such is one of the results of the unreasonable raid upon pensions.

THE statement of the Pension Bureau as to the number of pension certificates issued during the last two fiscal years is very suggestive. During the year which ended June 30, 1892, 232,367 original certificates were issued, while during the year which ended last June the number was only 121,682—or over 100,000 less in 1893 than in 1892. The same statement says the number of names permanently dropped from the rolls from death, remarriage and other causes will reach 50,000, leaving the net increase of original pensioners during the year a little over 91,000. The number taken off of the rolls during the year which ended June 30, 1892, was 25,000, which shows the rapidly increasing death rate of pensioners.

MR. FLAVIUS J. VAN VORHIS, of this city, has accepted the position of secretary of the American Protective Tariff League for the State of Indiana. Mr. Van Vorhis became identified with the league as official correspondent two years ago, afterward became a member of the organization, and is now advanced to the position of State secretary. He is a most active protectionist, and will undoubtedly accomplish the best results in Indiana.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

ATHLETIC. "You don't mean to tell me that Chollie Little-way really wears corsets?"

"M'h'm. He's engaged to Maud Musell, who took so many of the prizes in the gymnasium last year."

SACRILEGE. Weary Watkins—Got you think of this! Here's a story about a fellow takin' a bath in whiskey for his rheumatism.

Hungry Higgins—Took a bath in whiskey! He was about 3 cents per quart, while buckshot is 20 cents a pound and costs—Atlanta Constitution.

A State of Things. Mrs. Potts—How can you have the heart to be spending your money in riotous living among your ohms, with your little children at home crying for bread?

Mr. Potts—What in the world are you getting at? You know I give you all the money you need to run the house.

Mrs. Potts—I wasn't talking about money. The fact is, I let this afternoon, and you know I don't know a thing about making bread.

Painfully Incorrect. "I see a mistake in your paper that I thought you might want to straighten up," said the man in the linen duster, who had toiled up three flights of stairs to see the editor.

"Well," said the editor. "Why, it's just like this: You say that when the balloon went up a cheer arose from a thousand throats and that two thousand eyes were gazing at the intrepid aeronaut. Now, that there ain't right, 'cause I know they was three-eyed men in that party, and that only leaves one 1,997 eyes to be accurate into space. I 'lowed you would like to know," and the linen-dustered man trotted down stairs.

POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

It begins to look as though those people who last fall shouted so vigorously for "a change" are receiving it to their hearts' content.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The prize fights at Roby bring as much disgrace upon the State of Indiana as its lynchings. One is the result of bad laws and the other of mob violence.—Greensburg Review.

It doesn't seem altogether right to strike a fellow when he's down. Still, the country would like to see the increased prosperity promised last fall by the Democrats.—Hannover Tribune.

It is impossible to separate the present business stringency from politics because it is the result of a declaration favoring the reversal of the country's policy by a popular vote.—Martinsville Republican.

"We want a change," said the Democrat last fall. Well, they have it, and the result is there have been more business failures in four months under Cleveland than in four years under Harrison.—Vevay Review.

CLEVELAND says the Sherman law is wholly responsible for our lack of prosperity. In other words, he admits that the Democratic party made its last campaign exclusive on false pretenses.—Evansville Standard.

MR. HOLMAN says there is a fine chance for new men to come to the front in Congress, and a good way for them to begin, it may be added, is to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law without making any such noise on the subject.—Shelbyville Republican.

A Democratic Legislature, upon the motion of a Democratic Senator, under the sanction of a Democratic Governor, gave us a law legalizing prize fighting, and now Indiana is furnishing a ample dumping ground for Chicago's moral garbage.—Columbus City Mail.

THE virtuous Indianapolis Sentinel repudiates Sim Coy pending the municipal campaign. The repudiation is "for campaign purposes only." Sim has "the sympathy of the Democratic party at his back" when he was elected to the Council as Mayor of the city as the guest of the State.—Muncie Times.

SOUTHERN Congressmen appear to be nearly unanimous for the repeal of the State bank tax, and the renewal of the ante-bellum days of wild-cat money. They men in the North are helping to carry their point. They seldom fail in getting what they ask for when Democrats rule.—Lagrange Standard.

The soldiers who won the battles of the war, who compelled Lee to surrender, and who, during a struggle of four long years were flung from the conflict with armed accession, perceive that they and the cause for which they fought are being attacked under the guise of purging the pension rolls.—Huntington Herald.

THERE is a large real-estate owner in Noblesville who has a novel way of picturing the hard times brought about by the reign of the Democracy. When one of his houses is empty he goes immediately and puts a picture of President Cleveland in one of the most conspicuous windows of the house. Which he says signifies that the dwelling was vacated on account of the present panic.—Noblesville Ledger.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE FAIR.

THE directory has acted wisely at last. The closed gates will attract multitudes of visitors on other days, who have been deterred heretofore by the open doors on Sunday.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

The discussion of the subject during the last ninety days has undoubtedly been productive of great good, and will greatly strengthen the confidence of the American people in each other.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now that the Sunday attendance at the world's fair has fallen off to a marked degree, the managers talk of closing the gates on the Lord's day. They are willing to be pious, finding that the other thing doesn't pay. There's no end of worldliness in this.—New York Advertiser.

might be closed on Sunday without loss, but from every other point of view the loss would be great. The observance of Sunday as the world's fair has been in itself a really impressive and elevating exhibition.—Philadelphia Times.

THE Sabbatarians will rejoice at this action. But it is to be observed that there is not even a Pharisaical pretense of piety in closing the gates. The poor people are about cut off from an liberal and ungenious policy of Sunday opening has not passed. There should be another and fairer trial.—New York World.

The results of Sunday opening have been disappointing and perplexing. There is no Sabbatarian sentiment among the working people of Chicago which should prevent them from going to the fair on Sunday, but all the same, they do not go. They do not go, that is to say, in remunerative numbers.—New York Times.

FINDING that upon its own greedy arms the people would not attend on Sunday and that there was risk of the Sunday opening not bringing as much money into the treasury as the government appropriation, it has concluded to shut up the Sunday shop and stick to the appropriation. It was only a matter of money.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

In taking this action the directors have been prompted by business motives alone. The principle for which they contended—that is, the right to keep the fair open on Sunday—does not enter into the consideration of the question at all. They recognize in the slim attendance on Sundays the sentiment of the people against a continuous fair.—Chicago Mail.

HOT WEATHER REFLECTIONS.

FOOLS drink iced water.—New York Recorder.

This is the kind of weather for the garbage collectors to "get a move" on them.—Kansas City Star.

The man who is suffering from heat-hunger-for-you had better keep it to himself.—Chicago Mail.

WOULDN'T it be comfortable to have your friends eat cool toward you this hot weather?—Toledo Blade.

THE weather is decidedly too warm for pistols in postoffices; the Georgia editors should confine themselves strictly to "paper bullets of the brain." Paper is about 3 cents per quart, while buckshot is 20 cents a pound and costs—Atlanta Constitution.

AUGUST will be the hottest month "since the wab." In addition to the torrid weather incident to the month, the conscript, copperhead and rebel administration and Congress will be in entire control of the government, and "purging the pension roll" in full progress.—Iowa State Register.

PERHAPS one of the reasons why man can't keep as cool as woman under the circumstances is that he does not perspire so much like a pitcher of ice water as like a "growler" of beer or a jug of gin. The superior being swills alcohol and makes fun at the women because they prefer ice and soda-fountain "alone," but he sweats for it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THERE'S lots of talk of "the coming man," and he'll certainly be a hummer: He'll wear no collar, and a great big fan. If he strikes this State in the summer!—Atlanta Constitution.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SOME one has recently parodied Longfellow's sober and earnest sentiment: In the world's great field of battle, In the bivouac of life, You will find the Christian soldier Reproached by his wife.

THE Duke of Westminster in his youth bore so close a resemblance to Cruikshank's picture of the famous burglar that his college mates nicknamed him "Jack Sheppard," and by this name he is still known among the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, where he served on the committee on education, and is now a member of the Canton school committee.

ALEX. G. PECK, the Rhode Island veteran who has reached a sudden prominence as receiving a pension for "loss of hair," is much pleased at the notoriety he has gained, but thinks the public does not understand his case. He applied for a pension on the ground of serious physical ailments, he says, and it was not his fault if the pension officers picked out a remote circumstance on which to establish his claim.

CITY REGISTER WHITMORE, of Boston, has notified the Israelite rabbi of that city that by a new State law they are given the same power in regard to celebrating marriages as they have in the State of Massachusetts, and that this is true of all ministers and magistrates.

MRS. W. J. BAIRD, of England, is famous as one of the most expert chess analysts in the world. Her chess problems are considered among the best and most difficult published. She has completed in many tournaments and has won many prizes. Mrs. Baird is the wife of Deputy Inspector-General W. J. Baird, and they have a ten-year-old daughter who has also shown great taste for chess, and has composed several remarkable problems.

Too hot to write, too hot to think, Too hot to eat, too hot to drink, Too hot to walk, too hot to ride, Too hot to crawl, too hot to slide, Too hot to talk, too hot to swear, Too hot to rock in a wicker chair, Too hot to pen such toughy-rot, Too hot even to be too hot.

—Philadelphia North American.

"Will you wed with me?" asked the youth—but she observed with a sly expression: "I can't support you in these hard times—Wait till after the extra session."—Atlanta Constitution.

PRETTY MESS FOR WALTERS.

His Old Wife and Child Walks Into His Home and Asserts Her Rights

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—Last Thursday two women registered at the Chittenden Hotel as Mrs. James R. Walters and daughter, the latter being about fifteen years old. Saturday she called at the house of James R. Walters, city inspector of meats, and caused consternation in the family by announcing that she was Walters's wife, having married him in New York twenty years ago. Walters married a Columbus woman several years ago. He admits the statement of wife No. 1, but says he thought she was dead. Mrs. Walters No. 1 lives in New York city.

Where Is the Prosperity? New York Recorder.

Under the rule of the Republican party the United States was the most prosperous country in the world. The Republican party was turned out of power nine months ago because a change for the better was proposed by the Democratic party. The Democracy should hurry up the prosperity wagon. We are all waiting to jump into it and have a ride.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

Experienced Eyes of Astronomers Gled Mixed on the Comet and the Aurora.

Professor Frisby, at Washington, Says the Celestial Tramp in the North Suddenly Developed a Tail Thirty Degrees Long.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At 10:30 o'clock last night the comet, which is now the object of so much search and speculation, suddenly developed an enormous tail, which, to the unpracticed eye, was taken to be a display of the aurora borealis. At that hour Professor Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, was studying the comet through a nine-inch glass. He noticed a long streak of greenish white light shoot out from the comet and extend itself almost to the zenith. At first, the nucleus of the comet being at that moment hidden by a fleecy cloud, it was thought that the aurora borealis had set out on an advance notice of a brilliant engagement, but as there was no flickering and as the light came steadily from where the comet had last been seen, the Professor concluded that he was seeing a comet in process of development. The tail of the comet was thirty degrees in length, a distance about sixty times as long as the moon is wide, and extended from ten degrees above the horizon almost to the zenith. It was plainly visible to the naked eye, and was watched for some time by the corps of observers at the institution. Professor Frisby said: "There is no way to explain the sudden growth of the comet. They are erratic bodies at best, and the only thing to say is that this one had reached a stage where it was ready to throw out the long streak of luminous gas, which we call a tail. It was not a lucky tail, but was a long ribbon of light about three times as wide as the moon."

Views of a Columbus Astronomer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 16.—"The Aurora, which has appeared so brightly during the last few evenings, is to be followed by sun spots," said a local astronomer here to-day, "and the stormy condition of the weather which has prevailed for the last eighteen months will continue for a year at least."

The cause of the aurora visible in the northwest last night and so far south as to appear at Indianapolis to people here was but a forerunner of a series of similar events, being a precursor of the late or, in other words, the visible effect of an undiminished amount of electricity in our atmosphere.

This electricity comes from the sun, and is caused by the remitting process of enormous fields of congealed matter that forms at the poles of the sun, due to the constant action of the cold on the incandescent fluid mass.

These masses, he said, were not visible when forming on account of flames surrounding the sun, and the result is that the earth's orbit lies too near the plane of the sun's equator. They begin to remelt as soon as they begin to leave their place of formation, and the result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place of formation they begin to take on two motions, one toward the sun's equator and the other in the direction of the sun's rotation. The result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place of formation they begin to take on two motions, one toward the sun's equator and the other in the direction of the sun's rotation. The result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place of formation they begin to take on two motions, one toward the sun's equator and the other in the direction of the sun's rotation. The result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place of formation they begin to take on two motions, one toward the sun's equator and the other in the direction of the sun's rotation. The result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place of formation they begin to take on two motions, one toward the sun's equator and the other in the direction of the sun's rotation. The result is a series of storms, which are freely transmitted to the earth. Citizens of earth do not see these until they begin to disintegrate, many degrees of longitude. When they leave their place